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SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.

Politics and the Liquor Question.

The News Leader of last evening in its
leading editorial article makes the bold
prediction that if the liquor question be
brought into the next gubernatorial cam-
paign, it will defeat the Democratic party.

Again, our contemporary says that if
The Times-Dispatch desires to take the
responsibility of forcing this disturbing,
agitating and splitting question into State
politics it can go ahead.

Replying to the last statement first, we
remark that The Times-Dispatch has no
intention or desire of forcing the liquor
question into State politics. If it were left
to us to decide, we should say by all
means keep it out. If it were not already
an issue this paper would certainly not
take it. But it is an issue and will be
an issue in the next campaign, and it
can no more be ignored than that a man
can ignore a bull dog when he meets him
in the road. In the event of such a
meeting he must make friends, compromise
or take to the woods.

It was the Petersburg Index-Appeal and
not The Times-Dispatch which first men-
tioned the fact that Captain Willard had
in his card of announcement made no
mention of the liquor question and the
Index-Appeal agrees with us that the
issue must be met by the Democratic par-
ty. Judge William H. Mann is a candi-
date for the Democratic nomination. He
is a Democrat in good standing, and he
cannot be kept out of the race. He has
a large following among the temperance
element, and when the campaign is on it
goes without saying that the question of
regulating the liquor traffic will be raised
and each and every candidate will be
called upon to declare his doctrine on that
subject. When the next State Conven-
tion meets the issue will again be raised
and the delegates will have to decide
what position the party will take. We
believe that there will be conservatism
and common sense enough in the Demo-
cratic Convention to settle the question
in a way that will be satisfactory to all
sides, and we do not share the News Lead-
er's gloomy foreboding that it will result
in splitting the party to pieces and de-
feating the Democratic nominee. It is to
be remembered that Judge Mann and his
delegates will go into the convention as
Democrats, and make their fight then
and there, and it need not be said that
they will in good faith abide by the re-
sult, no matter what the platform may
be, no matter which one of the candi-
dates be nominated.

But all this is taking time by the fore-
lock. We have merely given out a word
of warning. It is the News Lead-
er that seems disposed to pre-
cipitate discussion in advance. It raised
the question long ago when it notified
Judge Mann to keep out.

A Call to Action.

At the annual banquet of the Merchants
and Manufacturers' Association of Bal-
timore on Thursday evening, Governor
Warfield made a record. According to the
Sun, he "threw down the gauntlet to the
political managers in an appeal for the
elimination of politics, not only in the
great improvements that are planned for
the city, but in the general conduct of
the city's affairs without regard to politics."

In the course of his speech, he said:
"I believe that the affairs of all cities
and towns should be administered in a
business way, uninfluenced by politics."
Both Republican and Democratic man-
agers have decided that the next
Council shall be a partisan body.

"Now is the time, if there ever was a
time in the history of Baltimore, when the
business men, the taxpayers and all good
citizens should come together, irrespec-
tive of political affiliations and parties,
and select the very best men that
can be found to represent them in the
legislative body of the city."
"Do not sit idly by and let the men
who make a business of politics select
your candidates for you. Their present in-
terest is obvious, and you can well un-
derstand what motives prompt their activi-
ty."

"Are they (the politicians) working for
the good of the city or striving to ad-
vance their own political fortunes and
ambitions?"
"Let the people of Baltimore . . . lift
this municipal election out of politics."
"Why should taxpayers stand aloof and
allow 'practical politicians' to manage
and disburse the money they pay for pub-
lic purposes?"

These terse sentences have the ring of
the epigrams of the Declaration of In-
dependence, and they apply to other cities
as well as to Baltimore. Why should the
taxpayers of any city sit idly by and let
the men who make a business of politics
select their candidates? Why should the
taxpayers of any city stand aloof and al-
low practical politicians to manage and

disburse the money they pay for public
purposes? Why should not the affairs
of all cities be administered in a busi-
ness way, uninfluenced by politics?

There is but one answer. The taxpayers
look after their own private affairs and
leave the practical politicians free to look
after public affairs. That is why, if the
practical politicians run the government,
it is because the people permit it. The
people can always rule if they will. It is
so in Baltimore, it is so in Richmond, it
is so everywhere.

Public Economy.

In construing the Virginia statute, pro-
viding that no railroad company shall
have power to build any railroad parallel
to the line of the Richmond, Fredericks-
burg and Potomac Railroad, Judge Car-
dwell, in his opinion, holds that the statute
does not forbid the construction of a line
that would parallel a part of the Freder-
icksburg road, but that the prohibition
merely applies to the paralleling of the
entire line. But even if there were no
such statute, it would be a long time be-
fore another line between Richmond and
Washington would be constructed. The
Fredericksburg road will soon be a dou-
ble-track line between Richmond and
Washington, and will be ample for years
to come to accommodate all traffic be-
tween those two points. Railroad men
have long since come to the conclusion
that it is poor policy to build and op-
erate two parallel lines through the same
territory when one line is sufficient for
all practical purposes. At one time the
Seaboard Air Line asked for a charter,
authorizing it to build a new road be-
tween Richmond and Washington, but a
satisfactory arrangement was finally
made by which the Seaboard became part
owner of the Richmond and Washington
line, and it now operates its trains over
the tracks of that road. The Norfolk and
Western at one time thought of building
a line between Richmond and Peters-
burg, but Major Fred D. Scott, president
of the Richmond and Petersburg road,
who was one of the wisest railroad men
and financiers in Virginia, had an inter-
view with the Norfolk and Western offi-
cials and asked them why they should
build a line when they could use the
tracks of his road. The result of the in-
terview was a satisfactory arrangement
by which the Norfolk and Western trains
were run over the Richmond and Peters-
burg track and the arrangement continues
until this day.

The same principle applies in other in-
stances. There is no sense in having
two parallel lines of street railway in a
city so long as one line is ample, and
there is no sense in having two or three
telephone companies operating in the same
territory when one is sufficient. Indeed,
it is not only poor economy, but it is an
inconvenience to the public to have more
than one such line. The public are also
fast reaching the conclusion that it is poor
economy to have two newspapers in a
community which is not able to support
more than one good newspaper. For a
long time it was attempted to run two
morning papers in Washington—one Dem-
ocratic and the other Republican—and
a great deal of money was sunk, until it
was discovered that one morning paper
was sufficient. There is now but one
morning paper in the city of Washington,
one morning paper in the city of Rich-
mond, one in Petersburg, one in Lynch-
burg, one in Roanoke, one in Danville,
one in Charlotte, one in Columbia, one
in Charleston, one in Atlanta, one in Sa-
vannah, one in Jacksonville, one in Mo-
bile, one in Montgomery, one in Nash-
ville and one in Memphis.

Supreme Court and McCue.
The swift and certain administration of
justice in the McCue case is in every
degree creditable both to the people and
courts of Virginia. Under circumstances
of singular atrocity a murder was com-
mitted in Charlottesville. Within a few
minutes after the murder was known an
incipient mob began to form, seeking to
take the summary vengeance of the lynch
law, but the good sense and law-abiding
spirit prevailed, and McCue was given a
fair, impartial and speedy trial. When
he was convicted the whole State felt
that its courts of justice were able and
competent to uphold the laws and give
a trial under the most aggravated con-
ditions of public sentiment. The action of
the Supreme Court in refusing a writ of
error still further strengthened the pub-
lic confidence in the ability and willing-
ness of the courts to give speedy justice
to rich and poor alike.

The brevity of the opinion handed down
by the Supreme Court and the great
number of exceptions noted by the de-
fense in its voluminous record led many
lawyers to doubt whether it would not
have been better for the court of last
resort to more fully explain the grounds
of its refusal. At the request of the
Supreme Court, Governor Montague
granted a respite to McCue in order that
a supplementary petition to rehear might
be considered. This was done, and now
the Supreme Court has given an exhaust-
ive and convincing opinion.

Briefly, the court says that the ob-
jection that direct evidence was introduced
under the form of impeachment is not
well taken, for under the Virginia statu-
te the prosecution was justified in pro-
ving that its witness had made off the
stand statements diametrically opposed
to the testimony actually given.

The much discussed question of reading
newspapers is settled by the court's say-
ing that it did not appear from the cross-
questioning of the jurors that their ver-
dict had been in any way influenced
by such a course. Furthermore, the
court said that McCue and his counsel
were put on notice that papers were to
be read, and therefore they would not be
heard to object after an unfavorable ver-
dict had been found. Their objection
should have been made at first.

The objection to Juror Stockell that he
had read the papers before being sworn,
though he stated on oath that he was
perfectly able to give an unbiased
judgment on the evidence, is thus an-
swered by the court:

"The State strains every nerve to dis-
seminate knowledge. By the diffusion of
education it hopes to create a higher

citizenship and to find the means of re-
pressing vice and crime, but if the courts
take an extreme position on this subject
and hold that every opinion shall work
a disqualification for service as a juror,
the administration of justice will be de-
fied, not to the most intelligent, but to
the most ignorant, of our citizens."

Right of appeal does not belong to all
defendants as of right. The mere fact
that the petitioner can pay the costs of
preparing records for an appeal does not
entitle him to it. Granting or refusing
an appeal depends on the opinion of court
whether substantial justice has been done
or not, and in support of this principle
the court cites a great number of cases
extending as far back as 1851, which
show conclusively that appeals are only
allowed when there is either some mis-
carriage of justice or obvious error in
law.

The law-abiding citizens of Virginia
have had profound encouragement, and
the whole State has found wholesome
reading in this opinion, which demon-
strates anew the inherent vigor of our
common law and its perfect adaptability
to the administration of justice when the
courts, both nisi prius and appeal, are
presided over by such courageous, learned
and broadminded men as Judge George
W. Morris and the judges of our Court
of Appeals.

J. S. Coxey to the New York Herald, 1905:
"I am more than ten years ahead of
Bryan and these other new converts of
journalism and otherwise, who are now
making such a fuss over government
ownership of railroads."
J. S. Coxey to the subcommittee of the
Ways and Means Committee of Congress,
W. J. Bryan, chairman, January 8, 1905:
"The great issue, I believe, which is
before the people today is whether the
railroads are going to own this govern-
ment or the government is going to own
the railroads."

It now seems to be a scramble for position
as to who was the original govern-
ment-control-of-railroads man.

At Hagerstown, Md., the other day three
small children broke through the ice in
the Potomac while skating. One of the
children was skating when a dog belong-
ing to the family leaped into the water,
seized the child by the hair and man-
aged to keep its head above the surface
of the water. Ice cutters at work on the
river near by heard the screams for help
and ran to the scene. We respectfully
refer this act of heroism to the trustees
of Mr. Carnegie's "Hero Fund."

Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, was
doing very well where he was, but some-
body had to beat that man, Quinlan, for
the United States Senate, and the Gov-
ernor seemed to be about the only man
who could do it.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania,
says he is convinced that the devil is an
editor. History does record the fact that
some printers' devils have become great
editors. Horace Greeley, for instance.

With Lawson fighting them with ink
on this side of the Atlantic and the revo-
lutionists with brickbats in Russia, the
"systems" are having a rather hard time
of it.

Farmers are having fine weather for
burning tobacco plant beds. The more
they burn in the region that raises the
sun cured leaf, the better off they will
be.

The Virginia countryman who has an
ice house and a creek running through his
farm can blame his own laziness if he
fails to keep cool next summer.

One more Russian strike, that of the
brakemen and engineers on the railway
system, and the war with Japan would
be a thing of the past.

Anyhow, there were no Japanese tor-
pedo boats in the Neva when the trouble
commenced; and Rojevsky was several
thousand miles away.

Judge Swann's trouble seems to have
been merely a question of who was en-
titled to the privilege of paying boarding
house expenses.

Nowonder the Republicans of Mis-
souri are quarrelling over the apolls. It
has been so long since they had any.

In a few more days the Virginia par-
tridge will have a rest, that is, if the
law is not violated.

The czar of all the Russias would doubt-
less like very much to meet Father Gopon
at The Hague.

It is needless to say that New Jer-
sey is unambiguously opposed to the Gar-
field innovation.

Virginia justice is getting to be a thing
that it will not do to fiddle with.

Slang Either Way.
Mr. Wu Ting Fang, in holding out for
further conciliation with the Chinese
treasury, is accused by the State Depart-
ment of "playing to the galleries." The
State Department is hereby informed that
in Tokyo the expression will not be un-
derstood. Over there they call it "play-
ing to the Pagodas."—Puck.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Liquor Question.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I want to congratulate you upon
an editorial on "The Liquor Question in
Politics" in your paper of this date, and
also thank you for it and the editorial
along the same line in the issue of Janu-
ary 18th. You are undoubtedly right in
saying that the liquor question is the
most important and will be the most im-
portant in the next gubernatorial cam-
paign; the Democratic party will be as unwise, and more
so, to ignore that question as to recog-
nize it and deal frankly with it. In the
judgment of a very large and rapidly in-
creasing number of citizens, the liquor
question is a more important issue than
the question of education or good roads and
it will be as suicidal to ignore their judg-
ment and wishes as to regard the wishes
of the liquor element of the State. We
can never hope to bring Virginia to the
highest state of prosperity by placing
the practical and political interest above
the moral.

It is not a question of prohibition and
Democracy, as you suggest, and I hope
in future discussions of the matter you
will emphasize that fact. It is a ques-
tion of local self-government and every
county, town or city should have the
right to regulate or abolish the liquor
traffic as it sees fit.

If the Democratic party refuses to re-
cognize and deal with the question
it is in as much danger of having a Re-
publican Governor and Legislature as if
they recognized it. With the negro elimi-
nated from politics in this State thou-
sands of Democrats who believe in tem-
perance legislation and local self-govern-
ment will not have the honor of vote.
The Republican ticket for the govern-
ment of this State is the only one that
that party promises to give them what
they want. These independent Democrats,
joining forces with the Republicans and
prohibitionists of the State, could have
good hopes of success if the issue be
raised and the voters be educated on the
subject of this question. It is sound and
fair and rings right.

Yours for a righteous self-government,
P. A. CAVE,
Pastor Third Christian Church.

Justice to Manager Rex.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I have read the criticisms of
Manager Rex, of the Academy of Music,
in connection with the sale of seats for
the Parsifal entertainment. I think it but
fair to him to relate my own experience.
Long before the date for the performance
I applied to Manager Rex for eight seats
for myself and friends. He told me
that he would reserve seats for me
if I would apply for them through the
mail, as he was taking mail orders. I
requested him to take my order then
and there, but he insisted that it must
not be through the regular channels. I re-
turned to my office and made the applica-
tion in writing, sending it to him
through the postoffice.

Two days thereafter I again went to
Mr. Rex's office and requested the privi-
lege of increasing my order, as others of
my friends desired tickets. This request
was also courteously complied with. But
when I applied for the tickets on the day
of sale I found that only the original
eight tickets had been reserved. I ex-
plained the matter to Mr. Rex, and he
expressed his regret, but said that he did
not know what to do, as all the seats
had been sold, and there were then on
hand 250 mail orders, which had not even
been opened. He promised me, however,
that he would keep my case in mind and
that if any applicant failed to call for
his tickets he would refer the matter to
me. In this interview he remarked that
the demand was so great he could easily
get a considerable advance over the origi-
nal price of the tickets. I said that I
would be willing to pay a reasonable ad-
vance, but he promptly replied that he
could not think of charging a cent over
the regular price. Subsequently he did
secure the extra tickets at the lower
floor and I paid for them the advertised
price of \$3 each, when several men were
standing by ready to take them at \$5
each.

Mr. Rex had every opportunity to re-
late on me, for I had offered to pay a
premium.

This card is written and published with-
out any hint or suggestion from Mr.
Rex or any of his friends, for I have
not seen him since the performance. Com-
ing any representative of him, I do not know
how he treated others. I only know that
he treated me fairly, and I feel it my
duty to say so.

W. S. COPPLAND,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 27th.

Impose a License.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Would not an ordinance requiring
a license of any person who offers for
sale a ticket of admission to an amuse-
ment hall at a price in excess of the
regular charge be an effective way of
breaking up that reprehensible habit?

WEST END,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 27th.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Charlotte Chronicle, commenting on
a circular from the Department of Com-
merce and Labor, in which it was said
that farmers cannot control the cotton
supply, says:

"We are inclined to believe that the
department is not so well posted as it
might be. Time was when the Southern
planter was forced to plant a cotton crop,
but he is in better circumstances now.
Besides, he has the merchants and
the bankers who have been in the
business of holding back cotton as a practical
impossibility." Wait and see.

The Charlotte News vigorously combats
the proposition now before the Legisla-
ture to divide the school funds on racial
lines, and concludes a strong article with
this paragraph:

"However, it is at present hard to fore-
cast what the Legislature will do or what
Governor Glenn would do should it pass.
Governor Aycock would have said down
but it quoted him as having said that
the people of North Carolina will do if
the Legislature feels inclined to throw
it up to them."

Speaking of what the Legislature may
or may not do, the Raleigh Times says:
"Wonder if anybody will introduce a bill
to divide the school funds on racial lines?
Herald. And yet we honestly believe, as
a bill ought to pass. It has destroyed the
credit of the very people it was intended
to help."

The Wilmington Messenger says:
"The bill is the Legislature providing
for dividing the school funds on racial
lines, instead of removing the case in cap-
ital cases, is a move in the right direc-
tion. This system has been in vogue in
Virginia and perhaps in other States. It
works well in the former State. It is a
great step toward justice and prevents
delay in trial of capital cases."

The Raleigh News-Observator, which has
been up against the ruling thing, says:
"The impeachment of Judge Wayne is
necessary, not only to punish him for
his crimes, but as a precedent for other
judges who might tempt temptation,
and to teach others that every little
Federal judge is not a czar."

After the Consultation.
"Well, Doctor, Bryan and Smith are
going to operate upon my 'motor'."
"Is the operation necessary?"
"Why, yes; Brown has a note coming
que, and Smith wants an automobile."
—Puck.

HAY WILL BE NEXT MINORITY LEADER

Virginia Member Stands High
and Would Almost Certainly
Succeed Williams.

GILES JACKSON AFTER MONEY

Democrats Very Much Delight-
ed With Swap in Republican
State Chairman.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The
next minority leader of the House of
Representatives will almost certainly be
Representative Hay, of Virginia. This
does not mean that he will displace Repre-
sentative John Sharp Williams, for
it is not known that there will be any
other leader of the Democrats chosen
so long as Mr. Williams desires to serve,
but the prospect of the abdication of Mr.
Williams last week, owing to his view
of the course the minority took in fail-
ing to support him when he sought to
defeat the amendment to the army bill
providing that retired army officers
serving with the militia should not re-
ceive full pay, caused much talk of a
probable successor to the Mississippi.
The name of Judge DeArmond, of Mis-
souri, was mentioned, and there would
have been considerable DeArmond
strength in the caucus, but there is little
doubt that Mr. Hay would have been
chosen. This fact is more clear now
than it was the before sentiment had
crystallized. It is almost certain that
such a change be made Mr. Hay will
be the man selected to take Mr. Wil-
liams's place.

Some Speculation.

Representative Hay knows every Demo-
crat and every Republican in the House
of Representatives, and is popular. Judge
DeArmond is as able as any man on
either side of the House, but he is
more entirely lacking in those qualities
which make a leader, and apparently
takes little more than cynical interest
in legislation. In other words, he is en-
tirely lacking in that spirit of com-
promise in which all legislation is put
on statute books. Scholar, thinker, and
brilliant debater, he is not the man
to lead the party to the position of leader
and he will hardly be called on to assume
it.

It is understood that Mr. Hay will be
appointed to the Committee on Appropria-
tions in the next Congress. This will
be the first time since the war that a
Virginian will have served on this com-
mittee, taken all together, the most im-
portant in the House. The new bill
will compel Mr. Hay to relinquish his
position on the Military Committee, where
he has taken a more prominent place
than any other Democrat, though he is
more entirely lacking in those qualities
which make a leader, and apparently
takes little more than cynical interest
in legislation. In other words, he is en-
tirely lacking in that spirit of com-
promise in which all legislation is put
on statute books. Scholar, thinker, and
brilliant debater, he is not the man
to lead the party to the position of leader
and he will hardly be called on to assume
it.

The somewhat remote contingency of a
Democratic majority in the House of
Representatives opens up bright prospects
for Virginia members. Mr. Jones would
be chairman of the Committee on In-
sular Affairs; Captain Lamb would be
at the head of the Committee on Agri-
culture; Mr. Swanson would be near the
head of the Committee on Commerce and
Navigation; Mr. Rixey would be near the
chairmanship of the Committee on Naval
Affairs, and Mr. Hay would be majority
floor leader.

Senator Daniel and Senator Teller are
the only Democrats who enjoy the dis-
tinction of being on both the Finance
and Appropriations Committees of the
Senate, the most important of the stand-
ing committees of that body.

New Hope for Giles.

Senator Gamble, of South Dakota, has
introduced a bill which provides that
the unclaimed money in the treasury due
the heirs of negro soldiers who enlisted
for bounty in the Union army during the
war between the States shall be spent in
the erection in this city of a "memorial
national home, in honor of deceased col-
ored soldiers in the late Civil War, and
for aged and infirm colored people, and to
establish an industrial farm to maintain
the memory of the same, the building to
be erected in the District of Columbia
upon land owned or to be owned by the
association known as The Home for
Aged and Infirm Colored People."

Giles B. Jackson, the colored mem-
ber of the House of Representatives, has
been elected to the position of general
manager of the company which is trying to
get from Congress an appropriation for
the purpose of assisting in defraying the cost
of an exhibit in connection with the
Jamestown Exposition, showing the pro-
gress made by the American negro in the
forty years of his freedom, hopes to have
this unpaid bounty money appropri-
ated for the purpose of helping the
negro exposition. He was greatly in-
terested when shown the bill, which
Senator Gamble has introduced, and said
he would continue to fight for the ap-
propriation for the exposition.

It is understood that at the end of the
war the amount in the treasury repre-
senting the unclaimed bounties of colored
soldiers was about \$500,000. This also in-
cluded arrears of pay. Both funds were
in the hands of the commissioners of
the Freedmen's Bureau, of odorous mem-
ory, and were covered into the treasury

Dependable Atomizers

This is the season that
doctors are advising the use
of atomizers. The very kind
that he wants you to get are
here.

Buying from us is abso-
lute insurance against the
aggravating kind that won't
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knows the difference between good flour
and poor flour. Dunlop Patent Flour is
used by seven-tenths of Richmond's
housekeepers, why? Because it makes
more bread, whiter bread and better bread
than any other flour.

All grocers sell it. Accept no substi-
tute. Milled only by

DUNLOP MILLS,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

January 28th in World's History

814.
Charlemagne, or Charles I., of France, died.